



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

© 2010, This is a digital sample copy of the book: The Quest for the Historical Jesus Christ and Christianity, by: Avinash Patra, Sr. provided by Oxford University Press, United Kingdom. For publicized the work of this Author about Non-fictional Evidence about Jesus Christ and Christianity.

~ This book is a product of a valuable author of Oxford University Press, United Kingdom, any violation on this work or missuses of this work shall not be palatable, according to Copyright Law of United Kingdom.

Here the author provides:

- ❖ History and Positions of the Debate.
- ❖ "Pious Fraud"
- ❖ The Proof
- ❖ The Gnostics
- ❖ Biblical Sources
- ❖ Non-Biblical Sources
- ❖ The Characters
- ❖ The Major Players
- ❖ Buddha
- ❖ Horus of Egypt
- ❖ Mithras, Sun God of Persia
- ❖ Lord Krishna of India





Quest for the Historical Jesus Christ and Christianity

Avinash Patra (Avinash Krishna Däsa)



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Acknowledgements

My classmate Maria Joseph (Vishnu Priya) help me lot in writing this book, therefore I'm thankful and obliged to her.

My profound thanks to three dear friends with whom I have the great luxury of working: my editor, Victori Hamilison; my agent, Elizabeth Franklin; and my counselor, Milton L. Cofield. In addition, I would like to express my immense gratitude to Victori and Doubleday, to my publisher around the world, and, of course, to my reads.

I especially thankful to Oxford University Press, UK, to publish my book all over world with very nice cover and Special edition – ally.

21 April, 2010

(University Campus (The State University of New York)

Harekrishna





Dedication

Dedicated to Maria Joseph (**VishnuPriya**), My Classmate and helper to write this Book.

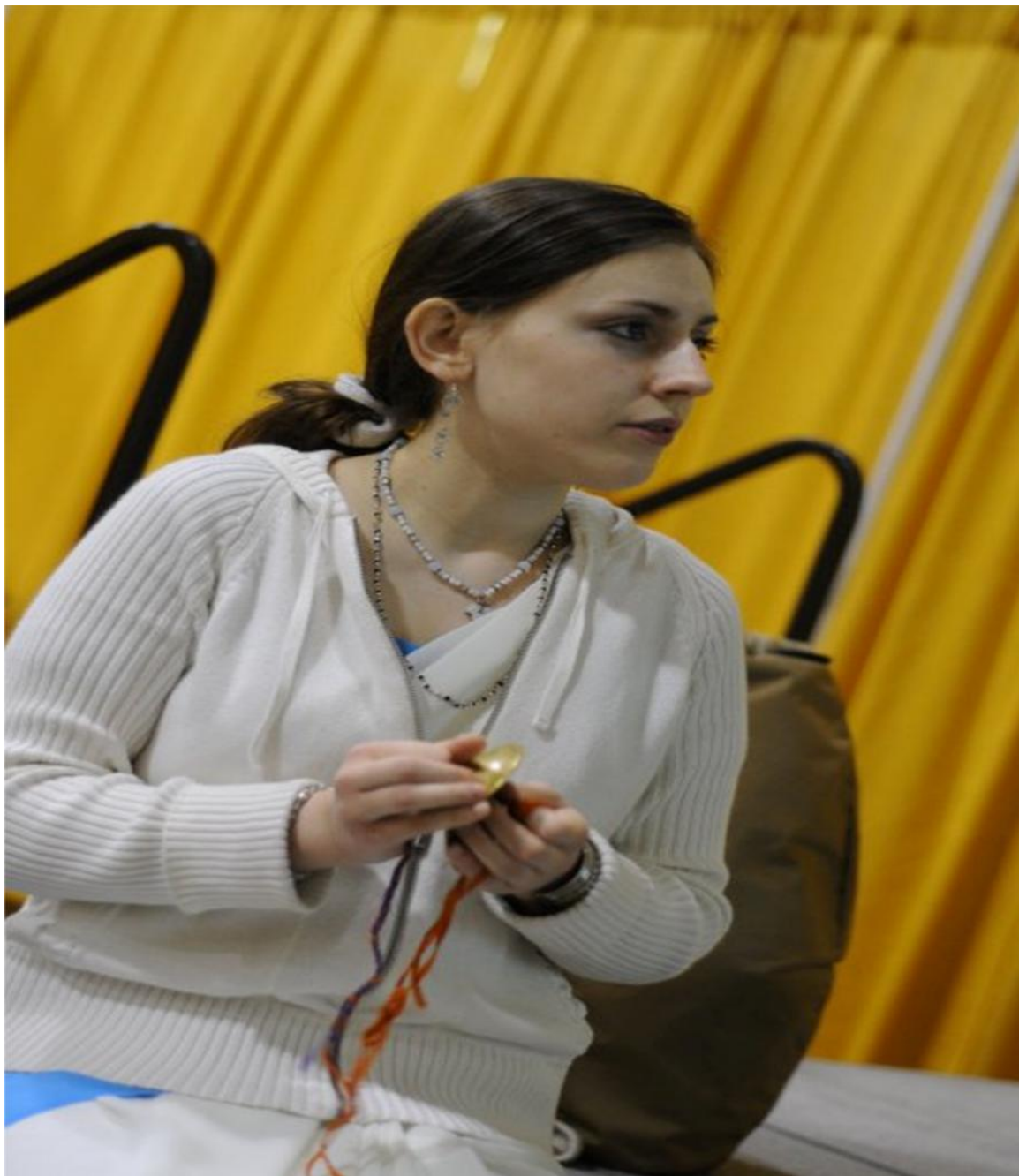




Table of Contents

Quest for the Historical Jesus Christ and Christianity

Introduction

The Controversy

History and Positions of the Debate

"Pious Fraud"

The Proof

The Gnostics

Biblical Sources

Non-Biblical Sources

The Characters

The Major Players

Buddha

Horus of Egypt

Mithras, Sun God of Persia

Lord Krishna of India

Prometheus of Greece

The Creation of a Myth

The "Son" of God is the "Sun" of God

Etymology Tells the Story

The Book of Revelation is Egyptian and Zoroastrian

The "Patriarchs" and "Saints" are the Gods of Other Cultures

The "Disciples" are the Signs of the Zodiac

Was Jesus an Essene Master?

Qumran is Not an Essene Community

Was the New Testament Composed by Therapists?

Conclusion

Bibliography

Index





Prologue

Since long there is controversy from critical point of view about the historicity of Jesus Christ, because his birth, his missing link of life in world history, his twelve disciples and his preaching has much similarity with life of Lord Krishna(Godhead) his Lila's and preaching of Lord Goutam Buddha, which has found mostly Vedic thoughts.

As most point of New Testament of holy bible has more similarity with Upnisad and Vedas, a critical study has been done in this study and proved that Cosmic's Laws had preached by Vedic saints(Rishi's) was revealed the cosmic Law's repeated through religions and revelations by different God men by different periods.

23 Dec, 2010

Raj Khariar House.

Avinash Patra,...



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Quest for the Historical Jesus Christ and Christianity

Introduction:

Around the world over the centuries, much has been written about religion, its meaning, its relevance and contribution to humanity. In the West particularly, sizable tomes have been composed speculating upon the nature and historical background of one of the main characters of Western religions, Jesus Christ. Many have tried to dig into the precious few clues as to Jesus's identity and come up with a biographical sketch that either bolsters faith or reveals a more human side of this God man to which we can all relate. Obviously, considering the time and energy spent on them, the subjects of Christianity and its legendary founder are very important to the Western mind and culture, and increasingly to the rest of the world as well.

The Controversy:

Despite all of this literature continuously being cranked out and the significance of the issue, in the public at large there remains a serious lack of formal and broad education regarding religion and mythology, and most individuals are highly uninformed in this area. Concerning the issue of Christianity, for example, the majority of people are taught in most schools and churches that Jesus Christ was an actual historical figure and that the only controversy regarding him is that some people accept him as the Son of God and the Messiah, while others do not. However, whereas this is the raging debate most evident in this field today, it is not the most important. Shocking as it may seem to the general populace, the most enduring and profound controversy in this subject is whether or not a person named Jesus Christ ever really existed.

Although this debate may not be evident from publications readily found in popular bookstores, when one examines this issue closely, one will find a tremendous volume of literature that demonstrates, logically and intelligently, time and again that Jesus Christ is a mythological character along the same lines as the Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Sumerian, Phoenician, Indian or other god men, who are all presently accepted as myths rather than historical figures. Delving deeply into this large body of work, one uncovers evidence that the Jesus character is based upon much older myths and heroes from around the globe. One discovers that this story is not, therefore, a historical representation of a Jewish rebel carpenter who had physical incarnation in the Levant 2,000 years ago. In other words, it has been demonstrated continually for centuries that this character, Jesus Christ, was invented and did not depict a real person who was either the "son of God" or was "evemeristically" made into a superhuman by enthusiastic followers.





History and Positions of the Debate:

This controversy has existed from the very beginning, and the writings of the Church fathers themselves reveal that they were constantly forced by the Pagan intelligentsia to defend what the non-Christians and other Christians ("heretics") alike saw as a preposterous and fabricated yarn with absolutely no evidence of it ever having taken place in history.

As Rev. Dr. Robert Taylor says, "And from the apostolic age downwards, in a never interrupted succession, but never so strongly and emphatically as in the most primitive times, was the existence of Christ as a man most strenuously denied."1 According to these learned dissenters, the New Testament could rightly be called, "Gospel Fictions."2

"Pious Fraud":

Those individuals (or their spiritual heirs) who concocted some of the hundreds of "alternative" gospels and epistles being kicked about during the first several centuries AD/CE even confirmed that they (or their compares) had forged the documents. Forgery during the first centuries of the Church's existence was admittedly rampant, so common in fact that a new phrase was coined to describe it: "pious fraud."3 Such prevarication is admitted repeatedly in the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, as shown by Joseph Wheless's extensive analysis in *Forgery in Christianity*.4

Some of the "great" Church fathers, such as historian Eusebius (c. 263-339), were determined by their own peers to be unbelievable liars who regularly wrote their own fictions of what "the Lord" said and did during his alleged sojourn upon the earth. According to renowned historian Edward Gibbon, in one of his works, *Evangelical Preparation* (bk. 12), Eusebius provides a handy chapter entitled, "How it may be lawful and fitting to use falsehood as a medicine, and for the benefit of those who want to be deceived." 5 Wheless's calls Church fathers Justin Martyr (c. 100-c. 165), Eusebius and Tertullian (c. 160–c. 220) "three luminous liars,"6 while Bronson Keeler concludes, "The early Christian fathers were extremely ignorant and superstitious; and they were singularly incompetent to deal with the supernatural."7

In addition, of the dozens of gospels, those once considered canonical or genuine were later rejected as "apocryphal" or spurious, and vice versa. So much for the "inerrant Word of God" and "infallible" Church! The confusion exists because the Christian plagiarists over the centuries were attempting to amalgamate and fuse practically every myth, fairytale, legend, doctrine or bit of wisdom they could "borrow" from the innumerable different mystery



religions and philosophies that existed at the time. In doing so, they forged, interpolated, mutilated, changed, and rewrote these texts for centuries.

The Proof:

The assertion that Jesus is a myth can be demonstrated not only through the works of dissenters and "Pagans" who knew the truth—and who were viciously refuted or murdered for their battle against the Christian priests and Church fathers fooling the masses with their fictions—but also through the statements of various Christians themselves who disclosed that they knew Jesus Christ was a myth founded upon more ancient deities located throughout the known ancient world. Illustrating this contention, in his play from 1564, Bishop of Ossory John Bale (1495-1563) appears to be suggesting that Pope Leo X (1475-1521) was privy to the truth based on his high rank, when the bishop recounts an alleged exchange between Cardinals Bembo (1470-1547) and Pope Leo X, with the latter supposedly exclaiming, "What profit has not that *fable* of Christ brought us!"⁸

Even if the Pope himself did not express such a sentiment, Bale—a high-ranking Church official—certainly is acknowledging *someone's* viewpoint, which means that at that time there were doubters in the gospel story as a *fable*. Since I have been online, beginning in 1995, many individuals have written to me about having been ministers, seminarians, Catholic clergymen, Jesuits, Presbyterians, et al., relating that, in the higher levels of the Church educational institutions, "they know it is all myth." As Wheless's says, "The proofs of my indictment are marvelously easy." ⁹

The Gnostics:

From their own admissions, early Christians were incessantly under criticism by scholars of great repute who were impugned as "heathens" by their Christian adversaries. This group included many Gnostics, who strenuously objected to the carnalization of their deity, as the Christians can be shown to have taken many of the characteristics of their god and God man from the Gnostics, meaning "Ones who know," a loose designation applied to members of a variety of esoteric schools and brotherhoods. The refutations of the Christians against the Gnostics reveal that the Christian god man was an insult to the Gnostics, who held that their god could never take human form.

For example, a commentator on the works of Church father St. Chrysostom (c. 347-407) remarks, "The Docetae, as their name denoted, considered that our blessed Lord did not actually exist on earth, or suffer upon the cross, but that all was a phantasy."¹⁰ In discussing the various "heretics" of the second century and onward, the author first addresses the Valentinians, who "were of opinion that our Lord had passed through the Blessed Virgin as water through a conduit..."¹¹ He then says, "Others asserted that the incarnation of Christ was a myth."





Biblical Sources:

It is very telling that the earliest Christian documents, the epistles attributed to "Paul," never discuss a historical background of Jesus but deal exclusively with a spiritual being who was known to "Gnostic" sects for years. The few "historical" references to an actual life of Jesus cited in the epistles are evidently interpolations and forgeries,¹² as are, according to various scholars, the bulk of the epistles themselves, as they were not written by "Paul."¹³ As Wheless summarizes, "They are thus all uninspired anonymous church forgeries for Christ's sweet sake!"¹⁴

Aside from the brief reference to Pontius Pilate at 1 Timothy 6:13, an epistle widely rejected as not having been written by Paul, the Pauline literature "does not refer to Pilate, or the Romans, or Caiaphas, or the Sanhedrin, or Herod, or Judas, or the holy women, or any person in the gospel account of the Passion, and that it also never makes any allusion to them; lastly, that it mentions absolutely none of the events of the Passion, either directly or by way allusion."¹⁵ Other early "Christian" writings such as Revelation likewise do not mention any historical details or drama. Paul also never quotes from Jesus's purported sermons and speeches, parables and prayers, nor does he mention Jesus's supernatural birth or any of his alleged wonders and miracles, all of which one would presume would be very important to his followers, had such exploits and sayings been known prior to the apostles purported time.

Turning to the canonical gospels themselves, which in their present form do not appear in the historical record until sometime between 170-180 AD/CE, their pretended authors, the apostles, give sparse histories and genealogies of Jesus that contradict each other and themselves in numerous places. The birth date of Jesus is depicted as having taken place at different times. His birth and childhood are not mentioned in "Mark," and although he is claimed in "Matthew" and "Luke" to have been "born of a virgin," his lineage is traced to the House of David through Joseph, so that he may "fulfill prophecy."¹⁷ Christ is said in the first three (Synoptic) gospels to have taught for one year before he died, while in "John" the number is around three years. "Matthew" relates that Jesus delivered "The Sermon on the Mount"¹⁸ before "the multitudes," while "Luke" says it was a private talk given only to the disciples. The accounts of his Passion and Resurrection differ utterly from each other, and no one states how old he was when he died. In addition, in the canonical gospels, Jesus himself makes many illogical contradictions concerning some of his most important teachings.¹⁹

Avinash Patra,



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

End of this sample

Enjoy this preview?

Buy Now at:

amazon.com/author/avinashpatra





About The Author



Avinash Patra is the author of the Lord Curzon Exposed Through Avinash Patra, one of the most widely read Historical Literature of all time in this Present World, as well as the international bestsellers
He Lives now in New York in his University Campus.

He is a student of "The State University of New York", and a Great Teen age Author and bestseller of University of Oxford.

And He was join "The State University of New York" in the year of 2009, as the subject of Indology (Indian Culture), and he is now study there.

Visit His official University Blog at:

avinashkrishnadasa.wordpress.com



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS



Lord Curzon Exposed through Avinash Patra: - Blockbuster perfection... An exhilaratingly brainy thriller.'

- [June 17, 2010]-New York Times, NY, USA

A heritage open – air Square Temple Discovered in Russia: - A case study in suspense and Miraculous discovery unputdownable!'

- [Sep 15, 2010] - Whitehouse Post, Washington D.C., USA

Sankhya Darshan: - A Yoga theory discovered a Teen Aged Author.

- [Aug 18, 2010]-New York Times, NY, USA

Purity of Heart: - A Pure Love of Pure Heart theory exposed by Avinash Patra.

- [Aug 22, 2010]-The Britain, Great Britain, U.K.

The Divine Love of Rahasa Lila: - Rahasa Dance theory exposed first time in this Earth by Avinash Patra.

- [Nov 18, 2010]-The Place Times, Great Britain, U.K.

www.oup.com



